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News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

BIG LANDLORD

The federal government owns one-fifth of all the land in the continental United States. A report made public recently shows that Uncle Sam owns 408,000,000 acres, an area about equal to the total size of all states east of the Mississippi River except Wisconsin, Georgia, Michigan, and North Carolina.

Eleven western states contain 89.4 per cent of all federally owned acres. In one of them, Nevada, the government owns 87.1 per cent of all the land.

IRANIANS GO TO SCHOOL

The Iranian government is attempting to cut down the high illiteracy rate among the nation's population. A rural education program has been established in over 100 remote villages where no schools ever before existed. The United States is helping Iranian authorities with financial aid and expert advice.

FRENCH ATOM POWER

France is racing to produce Europe's first atomic-powered electrical plant. An atomic reactor in operation at Marcoule, in the southeastern part of the country, is scheduled to begin producing electricity during the coming summer.

This reactor and 2 more that are under construction in the area are the basis of France's atomic energy program. The French have restricted their work in this field to peacetime uses of atomic power.

BIG BUSINESS

The Post Office Department is a big business that fails to make money. During the 1955 fiscal (bookkeeping) year it spent \$362,700,000 more than it took in. The 130,000 letter carriers handled about 55 billion pieces of mail that weighed more than all the Navy's ships.

PAY RAISE

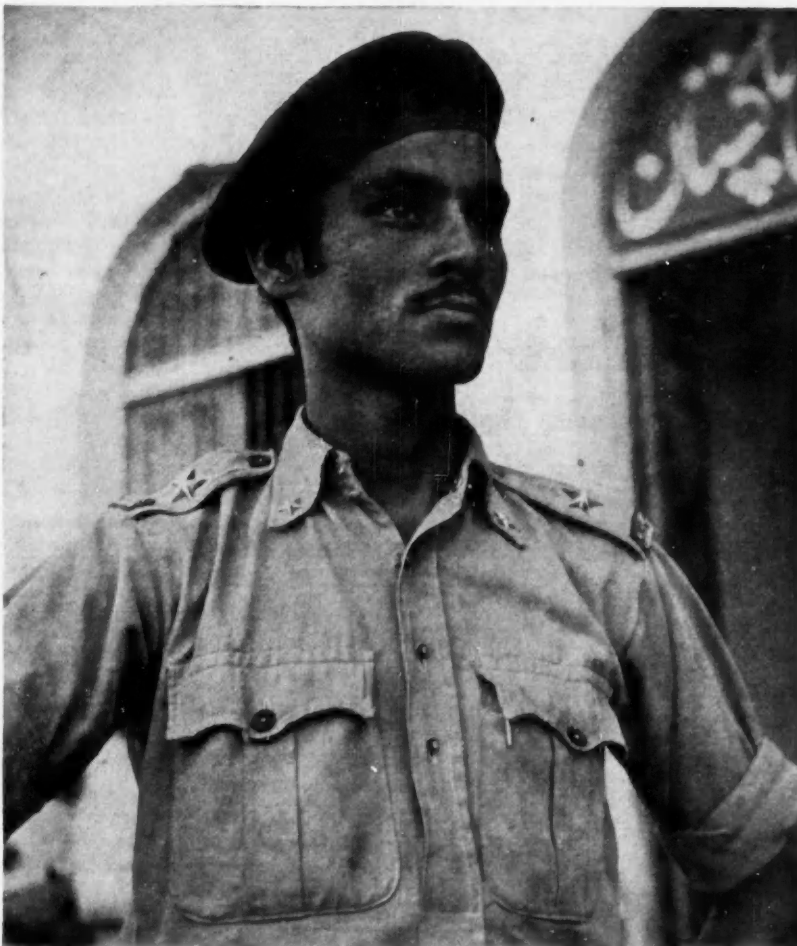
About 2,100,000 employees will take home bigger pay checks this week than they did on their last pay day. A new wage law went into effect last Thursday, March 1, raising the minimum hourly earnings of workers in certain industries from 75 cents to \$1.

LARGEST LAKE

The Caspian Sea between Russia and Iran is the largest lake in the world. Its area is over 5 times that of Lake Superior, the second largest.

BUSY CONGRESS

Since the 84th Congress began work on January 5, 1955, almost 14,000 bills have been introduced. Of this number, 1,534 have been put up since the second session began on January 3, 1956. President Eisenhower has signed 895 bills into law so far during the 84th Congress.



THIS SOLDIER is 1 of 250,000 in Pakistan's army, which the United States is helping to build as a force for defending Southeast Asia

Dulles' Asian Travels

U. S. Official Will Attend SEATO Meeting and Tour Region Which Is Major Battleground in the Cold War

SECRETARY of State John Foster Dulles is scheduled to travel widely in southern Asia this month. Tomorrow—March 6—he is expected to attend a meeting of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) in Karachi, Pakistan.

Following the SEATO meeting, Mr. Dulles plans to visit many other Asian lands, including India, Ceylon, Indonesia, Thailand, Viet Nam, and the Philippines. During his tour, he will secure a firsthand knowledge of one of the most critical areas in the struggle between communism and the free world.

Southeast Asia lies across the tropic zone between the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Its palm-girded peninsulas and island chains rim the South China Sea. Nations in the area include Burma, Thailand, Malaya, Cambodia, Laos, Viet Nam, Indonesia, and the Philippines.

Though Southeast Asia sprawls over a vast area on the map, much of it is composed of seas and bays. Its land mass alone is only about half that of the United States. Its population of 166,000,000 is about the same as ours. While the people differ greatly in religion, language, and customs, they do have many likenesses.

Most Southeast Asians are brown skinned, but there are also many yellow skinned people with Oriental backgrounds. The majority of Southeast Asians are poor farmers, yet their lands are fertile and they generally get enough to eat. Rice is the leading farm product. Living standards are low, though, and malaria and tuberculosis take a high toll.

For a great many years, most of the lands of Southeast Asia were ruled as colonies by western nations, but today these countries are launching out on their own. Burma, Indonesia, the Philippines, and the 3 states carved out of Indochina (Cambodia, Laos, and South Viet Nam) have achieved their freedom within the past 10 years, and Malaya is moving rapidly toward independence. In the whole area, only Thailand (Siam) has a record of independence going back many years.

The people of Southeast Asia are proud of their new freedom. They look with suspicion upon anything that remotely threatens to put them under the thumb of their former rulers. They are determined to remain free and to become modern nations with a better way of life than they have ever had before.

(Concluded on page 6)

Pressure Groups Now in Spotlight

Nation Seeks to Learn More About Lobbies' Influence on U. S. Lawmaking

THROUGH a sharply worded message to Congress, President Eisenhower recently called attention to the work of professional lobbyists in our nation's capital. The message was in connection with Eisenhower's veto of the "natural gas bill"—a measure that would have ended federal price controls over natural gas producers. The President expressed agreement with the basic aims of this bill, but he killed it because he disliked some of the methods which reportedly were used in the fight to secure its passage.

There was, said the Chief Executive, evidence to indicate that questionable methods had been used by "persons apparently representing only a very small segment of a great and vital industry."

The President's action has been vigorously applauded by some groups and severely criticized by others. Meanwhile, the bitter struggle over the gas bill has touched off a fight concerning an entirely different subject—that of lobbying.

This is not a new topic, of course. There have been lobbyists as long as we have had legislative bodies. The lobbyist, as we know him today, is a professional agent of some organized group or association, hired to exert influence upon lawmakers and to seek the passage or defeat of certain bills. The term "lobbyist" comes from the fact that such agents sometimes wait in Capitol or hotel lobbies to talk with various senators and representatives.

Lobbying is not necessarily an evil practice. All individuals and all groups have a right to let Congress know of their views. It is, in fact, the duty of any good citizen to voice his opinions.

When a person openly seeks to convince his congressmen that some particular course of action should be followed, he is simply putting the machinery of democracy to good use. The same is true when an organization or a business group argues its case before the lawmakers. Lobbying becomes objectionable only when the lobbyists resort to dishonest or undercover methods.

Lobbying has occasionally been tied in with much graft and corruption. Conditions were especially bad during the years just after the Civil War. Congressmen of that period were sometimes offered outright—or thinly veiled—bribes for voting in one way or another. Whatever abuses lobbying may show today, it is widely agreed that conditions are far cleaner now than in those earlier times.

Lobbying has been brought into the
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Pressure Groups

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spotlight during recent weeks because of the tremendous pressure—from both sides—that was exerted on Congress during the natural gas debate. Critics claim that this pressure involved improper and perhaps illegal activities, while certain other observers deny it.

Companies that produce natural gas worked hard for passage of the bill which was under consideration, since it would have released them from federal price controls. The ending of such controls, they argued, would encourage exploration for natural gas deposits, and thus make a bigger supply of gas available to consumers.

Firms that act as middlemen—buy-

U. S. Senator John Kennedy of Massachusetts recently estimated, in a *New York Times Magazine* article, that there are about 1,000 active lobbyists seeking to influence Congress. These men and women represent a wide variety of interests—those of business associations, labor unions, farm groups, veterans' organizations, and many others.

Frequently these lobbyists perform a valuable service. Says Senator Kennedy: "Lobbyists are in many cases expert technicians and capable of explaining complex and difficult subjects in a clear, understandable fashion. They . . . can explain in detail the reasons for positions they advocate. . . . Indeed, there is no more effective manner of learning all important arguments and facts on a controversial issue than to have the opposing lobbyists present their cases."

campaign funds—and never asking who has made contributions.

A possible solution along different lines was suggested some time ago by Philip Graham, a Washington, D. C., newspaper publisher. The plan called for a nation-wide advertising drive, which would urge all citizens to make small campaign contributions to their favorite parties and candidates.

The idea was that, if millions of people gave money for campaigning, the parties and candidates would no longer be dependent on a handful of large contributors. There were efforts to get this plan into operation for the 1956 campaign, but they did not succeed.

A different proposal was put forth late last month in a bill introduced by Senator Richard Neuberger of Oregon and some other Democratic lawmakers. Under this measure, the federal

he represents, and how much money he is spending. Numerous critics claim, though, that this law contains too many loopholes. There has been much discussion, in recent weeks, as to whether it should be revised and strengthened.

Quite a few observers, meanwhile, express the following viewpoint:

"Though some new legislation may be needed, there is something that can go further than any law in overcoming such evils as arise from the work of lobbyists and pressure groups. Our biggest need is *more public interest in politics and government*.

"Our main trouble is that *too few* people and organizations, rather than *too many*, seek to exert influence upon Congress and the state legislatures.

"The active pressure groups of today are merely taking advantage of their democratic privileges. It is true that they often seek laws which will benefit only themselves, and that they give too little thought or consideration to the country as a whole. Nevertheless, they have a right to work in every legal way to influence public officials.

"The real trouble is that millions of Americans do not adopt this same policy. They are too lazy or indifferent to take an active interest in public problems. They seldom write to their congressmen or to their newspaper editors. They do not organize for political discussion and action. They do not realize how much others gain by exerting pressure on lawmakers and how much they lose by not doing so.

Your Opinion Counts

"The active, well-informed citizen can bring influence to bear on our nation's lawmakers. Congressmen say, time after time, that they pay considerable attention to letters which show evidence of careful study and independent thought. The trouble is: Too few people take the time to write such letters.

"Our nation's lawmakers are aware of the power of pressure groups. They know that the average citizen does not take much of an interest in political affairs except at election time, and even then his voting decisions are often influenced more by the personalities of candidates than by issues. Hence, it is a great temptation for congressmen and other officials to yield to the demands of pressure groups and lobbyists.

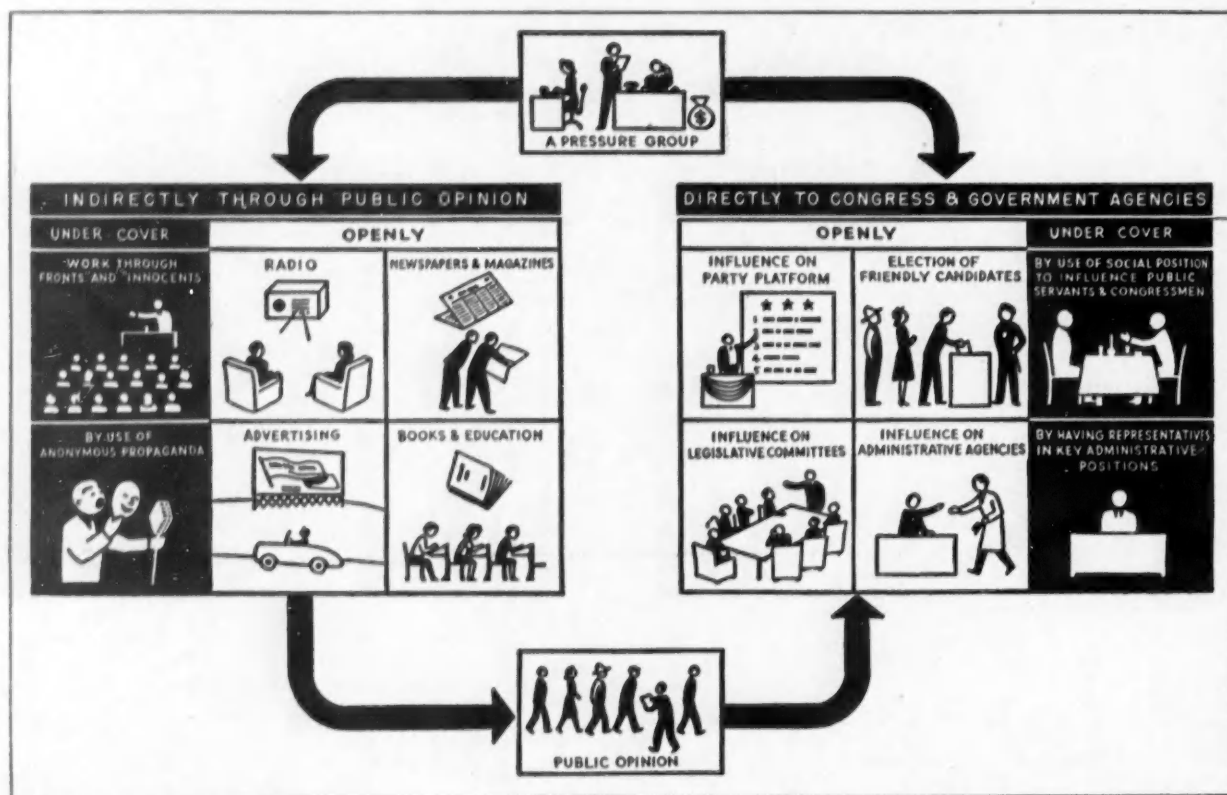
"The best solution of this problem is for the millions of people who have no special axes to grind, whose chief concern is for the national welfare, to inform themselves, to organize into citizenship groups, and to engage in the same kind of intensive political activity that the pressure organizations do.

"One who doesn't carry out his democratic responsibilities has no right to blame lobbyists or pressure groups for the mistakes which he may think our government is making. He should blame only himself."

—By TOM MYER

Pronunciations

Barbados—bar-bay'dōz
Ben-Gurion—bēn-gōr'ī-on
Gamal Nasser—gā-māl' nās'ēr
Karachi—kuh-rā'chē
Konrad Adenauer—cone'rāt ā'duh-now-er
Laos—lā'ōz
Manuel Odria—mā-nwē'l ō-dre'ā
Nikita Khrushchev—nyī-kē'tuh kroosh-chawf
Thailand—tī'lānd
Viet Nam—vē-ēt' nām'



HOW PRESSURE GROUPS operate in seeking support for legislation that would benefit their special interests

ing gas from the producing companies and selling it to homes, shops, and factories—were against the measure. They feared that it would force them to pay a higher price for natural gas. Various consumer groups took this same viewpoint.

Agents on each side struggled desperately to win lawmakers' votes. In one greatly publicized instance, the representative of a gas producer offered Senator Francis Case of South Dakota a \$2,500 campaign contribution. Case rejected the offer, because he regarded it as a possible attempt to influence his vote on the gas bill. The man who delivered the money, however, claimed that it was simply a campaign contribution with "no strings attached."

President Eisenhower, as we have already noted, vetoed the natural gas bill. He pointed out that the activities of certain groups interested in this measure were still being investigated. Under such circumstances, said Eisenhower, he didn't want to approve the bill. Critics of the President's action claimed that it was a wholly political move, aimed at winning him support in the northeastern states where opposition to the gas measure was strong.

In any event, the national spotlight probably will remain focused on lobbying for quite a while.

Naturally, a lobbyist always tries to convince congressmen that most of the nation's voters are on the side he favors. He seeks to get members of his particular group to flood Congress with letters and telegrams whenever the lawmakers are at work on an important measure concerning his special interests.

Thousands of telegrams, cards, and letters reached Capitol Hill during the "gas bill" dispute. Through newspaper advertisements and various other means, both sides urged people to send such messages.

A very troublesome question—related closely to the subject of lobbying—is this: Are lawmakers ever influenced, in their decisions, by the campaign contributions which various special interest groups may make? If so, what action can be taken to remedy this situation?

Present-day election campaigns, with television expenses and the like, are so costly that nearly all lawmakers need help in financing them. But when a congressman accepts a large donation, doesn't he feel a special obligation to the person or group that made it?

There is no easy solution to this problem. Certain congressmen have tried to deal with it, however, by letting special assistants handle all their

government would give several million dollars to help finance the Presidential and congressional campaigns of each major party—provided that the parties did not accept any large donations from private individuals or groups.

According to Neuberger and his friends, such a law would help eliminate the danger that big private contributors might exert strong influence upon high political officeholders. Opponents of the measure, meanwhile, think it would be dangerous to let our parties become largely dependent on the government for their campaign funds.

Federal statutes already put certain limits on campaign contributions and upon lobbying, but these present laws are not very strict. For example: No individual or group can give more than \$5,000 to any one candidate for national office, or to any one political organization.

But a person may—if he is wealthy enough—make gifts of \$5,000 apiece to several candidates or campaign committees. Also, a candidate is allowed to receive a separate \$5,000 contribution from each member of a family.

As to federal lobbying restrictions: There is a law which requires professional lobbyists to register with the Clerk of the House of Representatives. The lobbyist must tell what interests

The Story of the Week

Youth Traffic Court

In January, we commented on a tragic highway accident near the nation's capital in which 3 lives were lost when a speeding auto, driven by an 18-year-old youth, crashed. After reading our story, John Touhey, student judge of the Tulsa Youth Traffic Court, Tulsa, Oklahoma, wrote to tell us what his city is doing to encourage safe driving among teen-agers. Here, in condensed form, is what he says:

"We have a Youth Traffic Court that is made up of teen-age representatives from the Tulsa high schools and a counselor from our police force. These student representatives hold the offices of judge, prosecutor, defense attorney, and so on.

"The court sentences traffic violators to a certain number of weeks in a traffic school, run by the police department, or to writing themes on safe driving. In extreme cases, the court asks the offender to surrender his license for a specified period of time. If he doesn't act voluntarily on this matter, the court recommends that state officials revoke his license for a longer period of time.

"We believe that our plan has definitely helped reduce traffic violations among teen-agers. If other cities would like to know more about the idea, they can obtain printed manuals on the court from the Tulsa Police Department, Tulsa, Oklahoma."

Adenauer in Trouble

West Germany's Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and his Christian Democratic Party appear to be losing support among the German people. Not long ago, Adenauer's party lost control of the big German state of North Rhine-Westphalia to the opposition Social Democrats.

The Social Democrats now lead in 3 German states and in the cities of Bremen and West Berlin. They hope to take over control of the remaining 4 German states and the city of Hamburg from the Christian Democrats in the months to come. Next, they are expected to try to force Adenauer to

quit as Chancellor and put a Social Democrat in his place.

Adenauer is losing supporters largely because of his firm policy of keeping close ties with the United States and other western nations. More and more Germans are favoring the foreign-policy views of the Social Democrats. This party, though anti-communist, hopes to bring about some arrangement with Russia that will permit West and East Germany to become united. They think chances for doing this will be reduced if West Germany cooperates too closely with western countries.

Hence, the outcome of the struggle for control of West Germany between Christian Democrats and Social Democrats might decide whether or not that country will continue to be a staunch western ally.

The 4-H Clubs

The nation's 4-H Clubs are holding special observances in honor of 4-H Club Week, which began March 3 and will continue through March 11. Members in communities across the country are exhibiting their projects or taking part in various other 4-H Club activities. Projects include home-making, growing crops, raising livestock, community affairs, and many other activities.

This organization is made up largely of farm boys and girls between 10 and 21 years of age. Their motto is "To make the best better," and their badge is a green four-leaf clover with a white "H" on each leaf. The 4 H's stand for the development of Head, Heart, Hands, and Health.

The 4-H Club movement began in the early 1900's, with the organization of a few farm clubs in central and southern states. Today, there are well over 2,000,000 4-H Club members in the 48 states, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. About 270,800 adults serve as volunteer leaders of these farm groups.

Auto Prices

Are price tags on today's autos too high? "No," say the car producers. They point out that the average Amer-



CAMP FIRE GIRLS will celebrate the 46th birthday of their organization next week—March 11 through March 17. Above are 3 members of Horizon Club—Camp Fire's senior high school group—with friends they are entertaining.

ican worker actually spends less, in terms of hours of labor, for today's streamlined automobile than he did for the 1929 model.

In 1929, a low-priced new car cost about \$735. Today, a low-priced auto, with many improvements and new conveniences not included in the 1929 model, sells for a little over \$2,000. But earnings have gone up faster than prices. The average 1929 factory worker earned only about \$25.03 a week. Now factory workers average more than \$70 a week.

Hence, wage-earners had to work 1,298 hours to buy a car in 1929. Today they have to spend only 1,171 hours on the job to pay the purchase price of a new auto.

British Experiment

After long months of debate, the British House of Commons has voted in favor of drawing up a bill to eliminate the death sentence for any criminals, whatever the nature of their offense. Such a bill will probably be introduced in the parliamentary session which opens next October. In the meantime, all those presently condemned to death will most likely gain reprieves, and have their sentences changed to life imprisonment.

The result of the House of Commons vote came as a considerable surprise since most top government leaders, including Anthony Eden, had expressed disapproval of the idea. Many people in Britain fear that serious crimes will become more frequent as a result of abandoning capital punishment. Others feel that the measure will not affect the crime rate one way or the other.

After the experiment goes into effect, it will be possible to decide which side is right.

Lands to the South

Mexico is worried because a large number of her farmers and skilled workers are crossing the border into the United States, where wages are higher than at home. The emigration is causing a shortage of skilled workers in Mexico. It is also reducing the country's output of badly needed food.

All told, an estimated 1,000,000 Mexicans have moved to new homes in

the United States within the past few decades. This figure doesn't include the thousands of Mexicans who work on American farms during each harvest season and then return home.

Peru plans to hold presidential elections on June 3. But the contest may have to be postponed if there are new outbreaks of trouble such as the revolt that occurred in the South American land about 10 days ago. At that time, a group of military officers tried to overthrow President Manuel Odría's government after accusing Odría of seeking to become dictator of Peru.

Brazil, a neighbor of Peru, also has had a small-scale revolt on its hands recently. A rebellion led by a small band of air force officers broke out in remote jungle areas of the country late last month. The rebel officers do not like the way in which their nation's air force is being run.

India's Future Plans

India has set some high goals for itself in the next 5 years. In its 5-year plan, to begin next April, India hopes to provide an additional 10,000,000 jobs for its citizens, mostly in new factories.

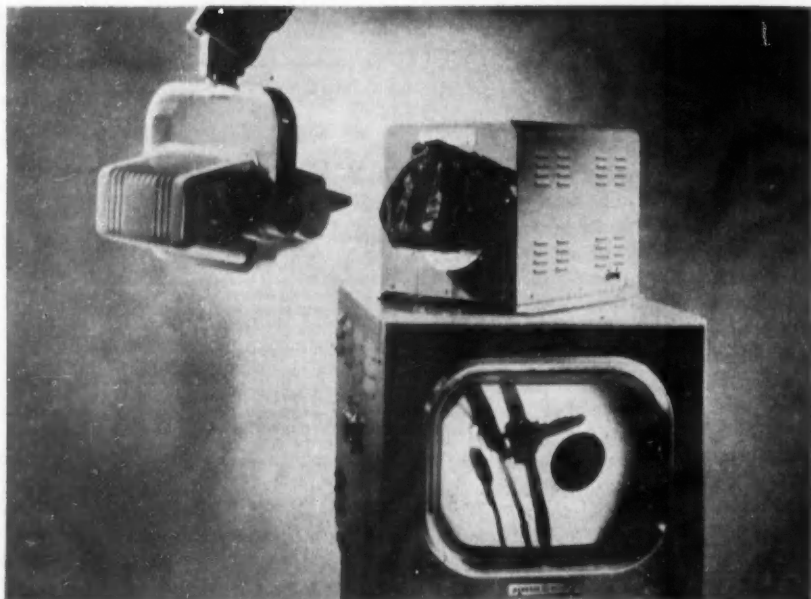
India's 5-year plan calls for a big build-up of industries, particularly those producing electric power, textiles, and farm machines. The big Asian land also hopes to boost its farm production so it won't have to buy as much food as it now does from abroad.

By 1961, India plans to have enough free schools to meet the needs of at least 2 out of every 3 children between 6 and 11 years of age. At present, nearly 8 out of every 10 Indians can't read or write.

To help meet its goals, India hopes to get close to 2 billion dollars in aid from the United States, Britain, and other countries. It remains to be seen whether or not India can get the outside help she needs to carry out her ambitious development program.

Caribbean Federation

A group of islands in the Caribbean Sea have agreed on plans to form a federation under a single government. According to the plan, each of the islands will continue to have its own



X RAY is linked electronically with television in a new General Electric image system. It can produce a picture 10,000 times brighter than is possible with older types of screens. Photo shows the device scanning a woman's purse. Keys, pen, pencil, and a half dollar are shown clearly on the TV screen. The new system can be used in industry for inspecting materials.

government with some control over home affairs. The plan is to go into effect by 1958.

The Caribbean lands, which are under British rule, include Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados, and the Windward and Leeward Islands. All told, the new federation will have about 3,000,000 people scattered over 50 or more large and small islands in the Caribbean area.

The union of the islands is to be a step toward self-rule for the Caribbean colonies. Britain says she will give the islands their independence as soon as they have gained the governing experience needed for self-rule.

Soviet History

If you find it hard to remember facts you learn in your history class, just think of the problems that Soviet students face in learning about the history of their country. In Russia, the "facts" learned by history students now may be denounced by their leaders as "lies" later on.

Our historians, of course, write about past events on the basis of all available facts and documents. But, in Russia, Communist Party officials tell writers what material to put into history books. A change in Soviet leadership can bring about a change in the interpretation of past events.

Until recently, for instance, the late Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin was described in history books as a great hero. All his ideas and actions were highly praised. But now, history books are being changed to show the late dictator as a tyrant instead of a great leader.

At a Glance

Britain is trying to overcome serious inflation at home. Because there are more customers than there are goods to go around in the island nation, prices have been going steadily upward in recent months. Now the British government is increasing the down payments needed for goods bought on the time-payment plan, and it is taking a number of other steps to fight inflation.

Uncle Sam is offering surplus farm crops to Europe, which has been hard hit by the worst winter in many years. Our ambassadors in a number of Eu-



BASEBALL'S BIG LEAGUERS are training now in the camps shown on the map

ropean countries, including some behind the Iron Curtain, are now determining the needs of the stricken lands. Vast quantities of wheat, cotton, and other items are being made ready for shipment to the needy people.

Europe, meanwhile, is counting its losses from the winter's heavy snows and freezing weather. In addition to some 900 lives lost, the frigid weather destroyed many millions of dollars' worth of crops in Spain, France, Italy, and elsewhere.

Malta, a tiny British colony in the Mediterranean, may soon have representatives in Britain's Parliament. A plan whereby Malta would send 3 representatives to Parliament was approved by a 3 to 1 vote by the people of that land. But not all eligible voters went to the polls. In fact, about 4 out of 10 citizens of voting age stayed home to protest against the election. These people want self-rule for Malta.

Malta is made up of 2 main islands and a number of smaller ones. Its total land area is about 130 square miles, and it has some 316,000 inhabitants. The islands, which are important British naval and air bases, have been under Britain's rule since 1814.

Next Week's Articles

Unless unforeseen developments arise, next week's major articles will deal with (1) U. S. money and banking system, and (2) role of oil in today's world.

SPORTS

BASEBALL players are now limbering up their arms and sharpening their batting eyes in spring-training drills in the South and West. Florida continues to be the most popular state for spring training with 12 camps in that area. Four are in Arizona.

Three teams—all in the National League—will be under new managers this year. Freddy Hutchinson will manage the St. Louis Cardinals, Bill Rigney will take over the New York Giants, and Bobby Bragan will direct the Pittsburgh Pirates. The 3 new managers had good minor-league records last season—Hutchinson at Seattle, Rigney at Minneapolis, and Bragan at Hollywood.

The beagle is the most popular breed of dog in the United States, according to 1955 registration figures recently released by the American Kennel Club. More beagles were registered than any other pure-bred dog.

Following the beagles in preference are the following in this order: boxers, cocker spaniels, Chihuahuas, dachshunds, German shepherds, collies, poodles, Boston terriers, and Pekingese.

The beagle's popularity is due mainly to 2 things. First, the merry little hound makes a fine house pet. Secondly, he is superb at tracking rabbits, America's most numerous game animal.

Registration figures, kept since 1926, show how the popularity of dogs changes. German shepherds were the most popular dogs from 1926 through 1928. Boston terriers led from 1929 through 1935. Cocker spaniels were first in the popularity parade from 1936 through 1952. Since that time, beagles have held sway.

Joe Marchiony of New York's La Salle Military Academy recently set a new scholastic indoor record in the shot-put. The big senior hurled the 12-pound ball 59' 11 3/4". The outdoor scholastic mark was set in 1953 by Don Vick of Chaffey High School in Ontario, California. It is 62' 5 1/4".

On the same day that Marchiony set his scholastic mark, big Parry O'Brien of Los Angeles, Olympic shot-put champion, broke his own world record with a gigantic heave of 61' 5 1/4". O'Brien's mark, it should be noted, was set with the 16-pound shot.

—By HOWARD SWEET

News Quiz

Pressure Groups

1. What is a lobbyist? How did the term originate?
2. Briefly discuss the activities of lobbyists in connection with the recent natural gas debate.
3. In what way, according to Senator John Kennedy, do lobbyists often perform a valuable service?
4. How does a lobbyist try to convince congressmen that most of the nation's voters are on the side he favors?
5. Tell of some recent suggestions for helping candidates to obtain campaign funds without depending too heavily on private contributors.
6. How can the average citizen help overcome such evils as arise from the work of pressure groups?

Discussion

1. Do you or do you not favor Senator Neuberger's proposal with respect to political campaign funds? Explain your position.
2. What are some actual steps that you could take to increase your political influence?

Southeast Asia

1. What countries will Secretary of State Dulles visit this month?
2. Briefly describe the Southeast Asia region and its people.
3. Why is this considered to be such an important area?
4. What steps are the communists taking to increase their influence here?
5. Describe the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization.
6. How are the western nations helping the lands of Southeast Asia tackle their economic problems?
7. Give the opposing views as to what we should do in the effort to meet the communist threat in Southeast Asia.

Discussion

1. How do you think that those Southeast Asian nations which have not joined SEATO could be induced to do so? Explain.
2. Do you think that a bold new Southeast Asian program—stressing economic aid—is needed, or do you think that present measures—emphasizing military strength—are the correct approach? Give reasons for your answer.

Miscellaneous

1. How do young people in Tulsa, Oklahoma, encourage safe driving among teen-agers?
2. In what way is Uncle Sam helping Europe overcome the effects of its worst winter in many years?
3. What are some of the goals toward which India is striving in her new 5-year plan?
4. Why is West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer losing support among his people?
5. What islands are to be included in a proposed new Caribbean Federation?
6. How and when did the Red Cross get its start?

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Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (a) model; 2. (a) spread through; 3. (c) guessed; 4. (d) use to his advantage; 5. (c) approval; 6. (c) shrewd; 7. (a) dependent.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

He: I suppose you think I'm a perfect idiot.
She: Oh, none of us is perfect!

Witness: I think . . .
Lawyer: We don't care what you think. What we want to know is what you know.
Witness: If you don't want to know what I think, I may as well leave the stand. I can't talk without thinking. I'm not a lawyer.



"He's in Room 1102. Says he is a very poor sleeper."

"Daddy," said the bright child accompanying his father on a round of golf, "why mustn't the ball go into the little hole?"

"Are you doing anything Sunday evening?" a businessman asked his secretary.

"No, not a thing," she replied hopefully.

"Well, then," he said sternly, "see if you can't get down here on time Monday morning."

Several of the late English model automobiles are so small, I'm informed, they are obliged to hunt the pedestrians in packs.

Bobby: I had a fight with the boy next door today.

Dad: I knew it. His father came to my office to see about it.

Bobby: Well, I hope you came out as well as I did.

"Which would you most desire in your husband," one young woman asked another, "brains, wealth, or appearance?"
"Appearance," promptly replied the second, "and the sooner the better."

Southeast Asia

(Concluded from page 1)

Certainly the basis for higher living standards exists in all these countries. The area is rich in natural resources. Southeast Asia is the world's largest exporter of natural rubber, copra (dried coconut meat), quinine, rice, pepper, palm oil, and tin. It produces large quantities of sugar, tea, coffee, tobacco, spices, petroleum, iron ore, and bauxite (raw material of aluminum).

Its enormous, undeveloped resources are one factor in making Southeast Asia an important area. Another is its geographical position, lying along

tions. In effect, the communists are telling the newly free countries: "Co-operate with us, and we shall help you—more than the western nations will—in developing your lands, and in raising living standards."

What are the western nations doing to keep Southeast Asia from falling prey to the communists? A main approach is through the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization. The group was formed in 1954 by 8 nations who agreed to work together in the Southeast Asia area in case of trouble. Besides the United States, members of SEATO include Great Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, Thailand, Pakistan, and the Philippines.

Mainland area which SEATO members are pledged to defend is that of

has made considerable progress. Last month the group held its first military maneuvers. Unlike NATO, SEATO does not have its own special military force, but must rely on its members to furnish troops in time of crisis.

The United States, Thailand, and the Philippines furnished most of the troops for last month's maneuvers in Thailand. American troops came by plane and ship from Japan. The maneuvers effectively showed how quickly troops could reach Southeast Asia in case of trouble.

The SEATO powers are also pledged to work together to promote economic progress in this critical region. So far, SEATO has not been nearly so active in this capacity as it has been in the military field.

largely through military measures, we are bound to fail.

"These Asian lands want desperately to become modern, industrialized nations. By offering to buy their products and help them build factories, the Soviet Union is skillfully capitalizing on their desires. If we won't buy more of their goods or help them tackle their problems more energetically than we are now doing, they will be forced to turn to Russia for aid.

"The great and urgent need is a bold and specific program of aid and encouragement for these lands. At the same time, if these countries—still sensitive about colonialism—do not want to join us in a military alliance, we should not compel them to do so in order to get our help. Is it not enough for them to remain neutral and stay out of the Red camp?

"Military strength is vital, and must not be completely ignored. Yet, too much emphasis on it is dangerous, for it fails to tackle the underlying problems that make a nation ripe for communism. Moreover, military aid can create dangerous tensions as it has already done between Pakistan, which has accepted U.S. arms assistance, and India, which has not."

Those who think that we are proceeding along the right path in Southeast Asia put forth these views:

"What reduced the communist threat both in Europe and the Far East during the past 5 years or so? More than anything else, it was military strength. In Europe it was NATO. In the Far East it was the knowledge that we stood up to the Reds in Korea and would do likewise elsewhere if they tried to push farther.

Respect Strength

"The communists respect military strength, and it is all they do respect. Therefore, the main emphasis in Southeast Asia should rightly be on bolstering the region's defenses through SEATO.

"The Soviet economic offensive is not so serious as it looks. The Reds talk big, to be sure, but they aren't likely to carry out many of their promises. Certainly we must not let them panic us into changing our tactics. They would like nothing more than to see us become bogged down in Asia on an expensive economic program that would last for years.

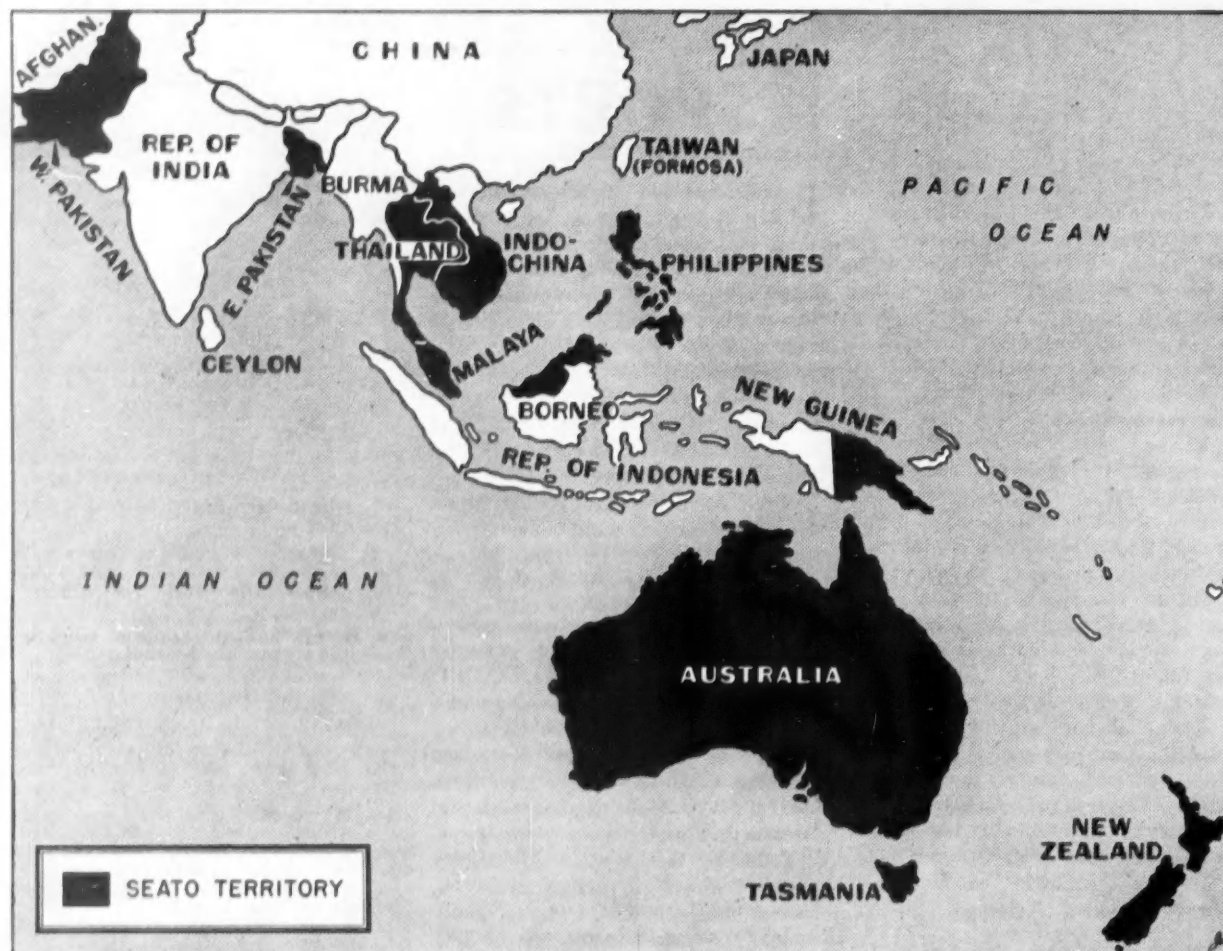
"Actually we are making steady progress in helping Southeast Asia through our present programs of limited economic aid. But in an area so underdeveloped, it will be many years before these countries can become strong. During this period, we shall be sensible to continue to emphasize military programs."

Whether we intend to change our present approach to Southeast Asia's problems in any respect may be indicated by Secretary of State Dulles during this week's SEATO meeting in Pakistan.

One of the matters likely to be discussed at Karachi is the possibility of enlarging the alliance. There is some talk of bringing South Korea and Taiwan (Formosa) into SEATO.

Both these lands have anti-communist governments. Some believe that the armed strength of South Korea and Taiwan would greatly bolster the defense group. Others, pointing out that these 2 lands are well to the north of the SEATO area, feel that their admission would merely create new defense problems for the organization.

—By HOWARD SWEET



SEATO TERRITORY. The United States, Britain, and France (not shown), and Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand, and Pakistan belong to the Asian defense group. Parts of New Guinea, northern Borneo, Malaya, and Indochina are shown as SEATO territory, because they are linked to Britain, Australia, or France.

the main sea routes and airways between Europe and the Far East. Moreover, if a hostile power should control this region, then India and the rest of southern Asia would also be likely to fall into enemy hands.

Ever since World War II, the communists have worked hard to gain control of Southeast Asia. In Indochina, the Reds succeeded in taking over the northern part of the state of Viet Nam. They have tried, also, to seize control in Burma, Malaya, the Philippines, and Indonesia. Though unsuccessful, they still pose a serious threat in most of these lands.

In recent months, the communists have launched a big trade and "friendship" drive to increase Red influence in Southeast Asia, as well as in nearby India and Pakistan. Russia is supplying Burma with industrial equipment in exchange for surplus rice. The Soviet Union is working for closer ties with Indonesia. Red China recently signed a friendship pact with Cambodia.

It is plain that all through southern Asia, the Reds are laying down an economic challenge to the western na-

the member countries plus Cambodia, Laos, and South Viet Nam—the 3 non-communist areas of Indochina—and Malaya. The Indochinese states still have certain ties with France, while Malaya is a British protectorate.

For Southeast Asia, SEATO supplies a defense group comparable—in some ways—to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) which was set up to block Red aggression in Europe. However, while most of western Europe's major nations joined NATO, only a few lands in Southeast Asia have joined SEATO (more than half of its members are from outside that area).

Neutral Nations

Burma and Indonesia refused to join. They say they are following a neutral course in world affairs and do not want to ally themselves too closely with the western powers. India, leader of the neutral group in southern Asia, is actually hostile to SEATO, and feels that it will increase tension throughout the region.

Despite its failure to get more backing among Southeast Asians, SEATO

Today the United States is granting economic aid in a limited way to most of the lands of Southeast Asia. We are helping instruct native peoples of several of these nations in better farm methods and health and sanitation measures. We are doing these things, though, by direct agreement with these lands and not through SEATO. We are also cooperating in the Colombo Plan, an economic-aid program in which Great Britain is playing a major role.

Whether we are taking the most effective steps to keep Southeast Asia out of communist hands is a question which is being widely debated today. Some feel that the present approach with its main emphasis on military strength under SEATO is the proper one. Others feel that we are placing too much emphasis on military measures and not enough on programs to raise living standards.

Those who feel that a new approach is needed if we are to meet the communist threat in Southeast Asia say: "Today's communist challenge is mainly economic, not military. If we try to meet an economic challenge

Pakistan Plays Host to Parley

The Southeast Asia Treaty Organization's Conference in Karachi
Focuses World-wide Attention on Important Western Ally in Asia

DURING the short time that Pakistan has existed as an independent nation, she has assumed an increasingly important role in world affairs. This week she is playing host to members of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) as they meet in an important conference.

Pakistan is divided into 2 parts which are separated by 1,000 miles of territory belonging to the government of India. The western section of the country, in which the SEATO meeting is being held, has a land area of 310,000 square miles. It is the larger of the 2 regions, and has 33,000,000 inhabitants.

Densely Populated

East Pakistan has an area of only 53,000 square miles, but it is the home of 42,000,000 people. It is one of the most densely populated lands in the world.

Taken as a whole, Pakistan is about as large as our states of Texas and Oregon combined. Her population ranks 7th among the nations of the world.

While Pakistan is divided by the geographical make-up of her territory, she is united by the religious convictions of her people. The large majority of them—over 80 per cent—are followers of Islam, or Mohammedanism. They are known as Moslems. Their religious views are very different from those of Hindus, who make up the bulk of India's population.

These 2 groups of people, until a few years ago, lived in the old British-controlled India. When England granted self-rule to this area, however, the Hindus and Moslems formed their separate nations.

The economy of Pakistan is based mainly on her agriculture. Eighty per cent of the people depend on the land for their livelihood. In East Pakistan, rice is the principal farm product. Wheat is the most important crop grown in the West, and serves as the basic food for people living there. The nation's leading export is jute, a soft fiber used in the manufacture of twine, rope, and burlap.

In foreign policy, Pakistan has



COLLEGE GIRLS in Pakistan leave a study hall on their way to class

usually stuck closely to the United States and other western powers, despite the fact that most of her neighbors are neutral in the cold war. Pakistan touches India, Burma, Afghanistan, and, at one point, comes within 18 miles of Russia. Yet, this young Moslem country is a member of the Middle East Treaty Organization and of SEATO. Both organizations have as their purpose the defense of the free world against any possible Soviet aggression.

Nevertheless, Pakistan's foreign policy may change to our disadvantage unless that country is able to deal successfully with certain serious problems. First of all, the country is extremely poor by western standards. The people enjoy few of the comforts known in our country.

Secondly, Pakistan has been plagued by disagreements with 2 nearby countries. India and Pakistan came to blows several years ago over Kashmir province, which adjoins them both. A shaky truce line is now being main-

tained in that area. Another neighbor, Afghanistan, is backing an independence movement by a tribal group in West Pakistan.

Finally, Pakistan lacks sufficient industries. Without additional factories, she cannot hope to improve the living standards of her people or equip armies to cope with outside threats to her existence.

Until a short time ago, Pakistan sought aid exclusively from non-communist sources, especially the United States. So far, we have given her close to \$500,000,000 in financial assistance. Much has been accomplished with this money. Whereas Pakistan did not own a single jute mill in 1947, she now possesses 12. Similar advances have occurred in other industrial fields.

Faster Progress Needed

Although a good beginning has been made, Pakistan feels that she is not progressing fast enough. Her people are still poor; the country is still not strong enough to feel safe.

As a result, Pakistan recently accepted communist bids for financial assistance. She signed a trade agreement with Red Poland, and is negotiating with Czechoslovakia and Russia.

These moves by Pakistan do not mean that she agrees with communist doctrines. Her stand in the past shows that this is not true. Yet, there is danger that she may feel forced to cooperate increasingly with the communist nations in order to get the additional help which she needs to solve her more immediate problems.

U. S. political leaders are divided over how far our country can and should go in helping Pakistan. Some believe that it is urgent for us to "outbid" Russia in providing assistance to this young Moslem nation, while others say that we must place reasonable limits on our foreign aid to Pakistan and other needy lands if we are to avoid bankruptcy.

—By TIM COSS

Monthly Test

NOTE TO TEACHERS: This test covers issues of the AMERICAN OBSERVER dated February 6, 13, 20, and 27. The answer key appears in the March 5 issue of the *Civic Leader*. Scoring: If grades are to be calculated on a percentage basis, we suggest that a deduction of 3 points be made for each wrong or omitted answer.

DIRECTIONS TO STUDENTS: In each of the following items, select the correct answer and write its letter on your answer sheet.

1. The progress made by Canada in recent years is truly amazing because the country has (a) no good seaports; (b) very little agriculture; (c) a relatively small population; (d) almost no minerals.

2. The chief provision of the proposed Daniel-Kefauver amendment to the Constitution states that (a) only the popular votes shall determine who is to be President; (b) a state's electoral votes will be divided among the various parties in the same proportions as are the popular ballots; (c) the members of Congress shall elect the President; (d) a Presidential candidate must receive at least 50 per cent of the popular vote in order to be elected.

3. Italy's unemployment is caused mainly by (a) the refusal of workers to accept low wages; (b) strikes brought about by strong Communist Party leaders; (c) the failure of Italy's farm crops last year; (d) a large population living in a land with limited resources.

4. A treaty between our country and Nationalist China provides that (a) the United States and Nationalist China will jointly govern Quemoy; (b) the United Nations is to enforce a truce between Nationalist China and Red China; (c) Mao Tse-tung and Chiang Kai-shek will jointly rule Quemoy and Matsu; (d) the United States is to go to Taiwan's aid if it is attacked.

5. In his annual economic message, President Eisenhower asked Congress for stand-by authority to limit (a) income tax increases; (b) the national debt; (c) installment buying; (d) expenditures of the Defense Department.

6. The President has asked Congress for nearly 1.3 billion dollars in new funds for the next fiscal year to be spent on (a) plans for jet-propelled submarines; (b) atomic power plant construction; (c) radar networks to protect our cities; (d) missile development.

7. President Eisenhower has requested changes in the McCarran-Walter law, which deals with (a) immigration; (b) income taxes; (c) social security; (d) farm prices.

8. The United Nations Security Council has approved the membership application of (a) Algeria; (b) Sudan; (c) Japan; (d) Mongolia.

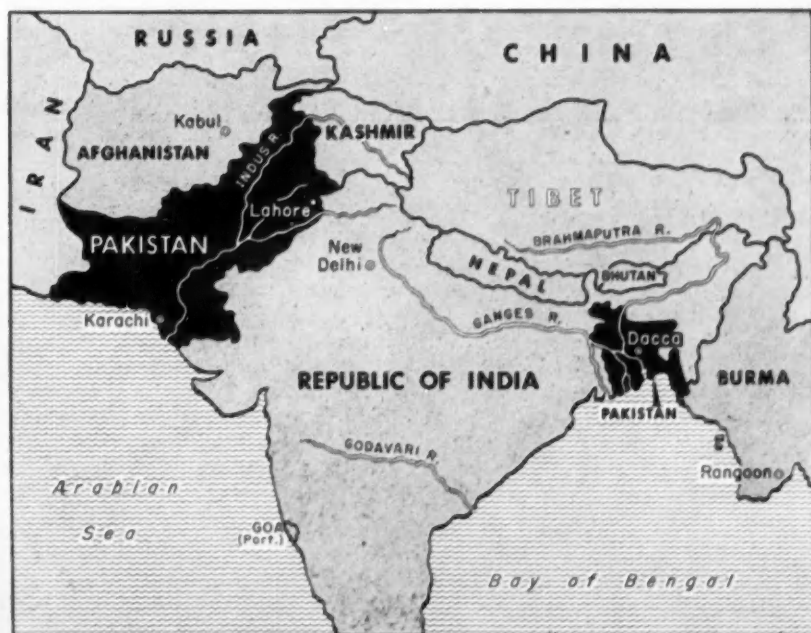
9. Advocates of the Daniel-Kefauver amendment to the Constitution say that it would (a) prevent the election of a President who failed to receive the largest number of popular votes; (b) reduce the amount of campaign work carried on by the political parties; (c) place the selection of the President directly in the hands of the Congress and Supreme Court; (d) destroy the power now exercised in elections by the Communist Party.

10. Secretary of Agriculture Benson regrets that his stamp of approval was given to a magazine article which (a) urged higher price supports; (b) criticized farmers; (c) opposed President Eisenhower; (d) condemned foreign aid.

11. Canada ranks among the leading nations of the world in all the following ways *except* (a) in size; (b) in natural wealth; (c) in the output of her farms, mines, and factories; (d) in population.

12. President Eisenhower wants the federal government to (a) offer inexpensive health insurance policies to the public; (b) give free health care to all people; (c) provide more money for medical research and training; (d) stop providing money to build hospitals.

13. In the recent talks between President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Eden, our government agreed to (a) admit Red China into the United Nations; (b) withdraw U. S. naval forces from the Formosa Strait; (c) review (Concluded on page 8)



PAKISTAN'S AREA just about equals that of Texas and Oregon together

Monthly Test

(Concluded from page 7)

trade controls on Red China; (d) give official recognition to the government of Mao Tse-tung.

14. Senators Symington and Jackson have charged that we are (a) spending far too much money on guided missile research; (b) losing the guided missile race to Russia; (c) losing the friendship of our allies because we have too much military power; (d) neglecting to build up equal strength in all branches of our military forces.

15. The reaction of most free nations to President Eisenhower's handling of Bulganin's "friendship treaty" proposal was (a) approval; (b) disapproval; (c) disbelief; (d) skepticism.

16. Critics of the proposed Daniel-Kaufman amendment to the Constitution argue that it would (a) stimulate the growth of minor political parties; (b) inevitably result in a one-party system of government; (c) give too much political power to heavily populated states; (d) prevent many voters from casting ballots in Presidential elections.

After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write the word, name, or phrase that best completes the question.

17. Each state has as many electors in the electoral college as it has _____.

18. Canada's leading farm crop is _____.

19. In Presidential elections, the nation's electoral vote generally does not give an accurate picture of how the vote is divided.

20. Our government now refers to the Pacific island of Formosa as _____.

21. What proportion of the electoral vote is required at present to elect the President?

22. The United States and Canada are cooperating in a great transportation and power project in the valley of the _____ River.

23. Whom does the U. S. government recognize as the rightful ruler of China?

Identify the following persons. Choose the correct description from the list below. Write the letter which precedes that description opposite the number of the person to whom it applies.

24. Antonio Segni

25. Louis St. Laurent

26. Mao Tse-tung

27. Chiang Kai-shek

28. Guy Mollet

A. Head of Chinese Nationalists

B. Prime Minister of Canada

C. British Foreign Secretary

D. Premier of France

E. Leader of Chinese Communists

F. Premier of Italy

After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write the letter of the word or phrase that makes the best definition of the word in italics.

29. The entire class was *despondent*. (a) punished; (b) silent; (c) angry; (d) discouraged.

30. He was unable to *refute* the statement. (a) answer; (b) challenge; (c) prove; (d) disprove.

31. The judge's decision was *inviolable*. (a) illegal; (b) unfavorable; (c) unchangeable; (d) startling.

32. *Recalcitrant* members prepared a special report. (a) rebellious; (b) subversive; (c) responsible; (d) old.

33. He tried to *rectify* his mistake. (a) cover up; (b) correct; (c) avoid repeating; (d) explain.

Career for Tomorrow - - - Personnel Work

GOOD salaries, opportunities for advancement, and interesting duties are some of the advantages of personnel work. On the other hand, the field is becoming a bit crowded, which means that competition for the better jobs is keen.

Your duties, if you choose this field, will include classifying and evaluating the various jobs to be found in a business concern, and trying to find the right person for the right place. To do this, you must know the job-classification material thoroughly, and you must plan recruitment programs, interview applicants, and make preliminary investigations of each applicant's qualifications. As a rule, the final decision to employ a particular person is made by the manager or supervisor under whom the individual will work.

In addition, personnel workers keep employee records, plan training programs, check to see that federal and state labor laws are being followed, and arrange pension and welfare programs if the concern has them. Individuals trained in personnel work may also study the need for new safety devices and work on labor-management problems.

In larger companies, the various phases of the work are handled by different groups of employees. In smaller concerns, 1 or 2 individuals carry out the entire personnel program.

Your qualifications should include an even disposition, an interest in people, and the ability to judge human nature. Administrative ability is also

needed in many of the personnel jobs.

Your training, while in high school, should include a college preparatory course. Next, you should go to college, taking such subjects as psychology, sociology, statistics, and business administration.

Personnel workers who specialize in labor-management relations or production management are usually re-



A PERSONNEL worker interviews a girl applicant for a job

quired to have an additional year or two of study beyond college. In fact, advanced degrees are required for more and more personnel jobs.

Practical experience is also important in personnel work. No matter how much education you have, you will probably start your career by doing fairly routine jobs in the personnel department or some other branch of the firm that employs you. You will be able to handle intricate personnel problems only after you have become

well acquainted with your company's policies and activities. From that point on, you will be able to advance rapidly if you have ability.

Job opportunities can be found in large and small firms across the nation. The smaller concerns, according to the U.S. Department of Labor, are most likely to employ beginners.

The federal and state governments also employ personnel workers. Employees in public service have charge of recruitment, make job-evaluation studies, keep personnel records, and plan training programs. In their work, they are guided by standards fixed by the lawmaking bodies and by civil service commissions.

Your earnings, as a beginner, are likely to be between \$50 and \$65 a week. Experienced personnel workers usually earn between \$5,000 and \$10,000 a year, though it is possible to earn up to \$20,000 or more. Federal salaries range from \$3,400 to \$12,000 a year. State salaries are somewhat lower.

Women as well as men can find job opportunities in personnel work, both with private firms and in government.

Further information can be secured from the personnel offices of firms in your locality, or by writing to the Society for the Advancement of Management, 74 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y. You can also get a leaflet entitled "Occupational Outlook for Personnel Workers" free of charge from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington 25, D. C.

—By ANTON BERLE

Historical Background - - - The Red Cross

TO thousands of people here and to our servicemen in distant lands, the Red Cross is a sign of hope. Needy families, people struck by disasters, lonely soldiers stationed in the far corners of the globe, and the sick all know that the Red Cross offers help when it is needed most.

In the 1954-1955 year, the Red Cross gave aid to well over 1,000,000 families when emergencies arose or when assistance was required for other reasons. With the help of other agencies, the Red Cross collected over 2,000,000 pints of blood for hospitals in the country. Thousands of Red Cross workers helped doctors and nurses in caring for the sick throughout the nation. Through the Junior Red Cross, school children sent 200,000 gift boxes to needy students in foreign lands.

Last year, the Red Cross points out, it spent more for disaster relief than ever before in the organization's history. Aid to victims of hurricanes, floods, and other disasters amounted to \$27,000,000 during the last 6 months of 1955 alone!

Volunteers carry on the largest part of the Red Cross work. But it takes a great deal of money to pay for the group's far-flung activities. That's why the Red Cross is now asking Americans to raise a fund of \$90,000,000 to support it for the coming year. The drive for funds lasts throughout the month of March.

The story of the world-famous relief agency dates back to 1859. In that year, Jean Henri Dunant, a native of Switzerland, was traveling in what is

today northern Italy. He was caught in a war that broke out between Austria and France, and saw a bloody battle take place. Dunant was horrified at the suffering of the 40,000 wounded who were left on the field to die.

With the help of nearby inhabitants, Dunant organized what relief he could. When he returned to Switzerland, he couldn't forget the suffering he had seen. He published a pamphlet describing the scene of horror, and called on all nations to organize "permanent societies of volunteers to help the wounded in time of war without regard to nationality."

Many people felt, as Dunant did, that wounded soldiers should be given aid. In 1863, representatives of 16 countries met in Geneva, Switzerland, to discuss the idea. At this and later meetings, the Red Cross was organized as an international group.



CLARA BARTON, founder of the American Red Cross, talks with President Arthur about her work

A red cross on a white background became the symbol of the new organization. The symbol resembles the Swiss flag, which is a white cross on a red background, and was adopted to honor Switzerland's Dunant for his part in founding the Red Cross.

At Geneva, plans were made to organize groups of volunteers who would help the sick and wounded in time of war. Steps were also taken to see that all countries would protect medical personnel as well as the sick and wounded in battle areas. These ideas were embodied in a statement known as the Geneva Convention, which today is accepted practically everywhere as a law binding nations which are engaged in armed conflict.

In the United States, meanwhile, efforts were also being made to set up a Red Cross organization. Clara Barton, an American woman who had carried on much relief work during the War Between the States, worked several years to persuade Congress to adopt the Geneva Convention.

The American Red Cross was set up in the nation's capital in 1881. Clara Barton became its first head. On March 1, of the following year, President Chester Arthur signed the Geneva Convention. The Senate ratified it a few days later.

Since that time, the Red Cross has been active in peace and war to lessen human suffering. It made a particularly impressive record in helping service people and refugees during the 2 world wars and the Korean War.

—By ANTON BERLE